Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Full Year, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	2%	2%
One night	17	17
2 to 3 nights	63	64
4 to 9 nights	19	18
10 nights or more	*	*
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	2.5 nights	2.5 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	50%	52%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	39	36
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Camper/RV/tent	4	5
Other	2	2
No nights	2	2

* Less than 0.5 percent
Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 211.4 million weekend trips,
434.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Full Year, 1984

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	43%	46%
Other pleasure	36	36
Business/convention	9	6
Other	13	13
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	74%	75%
Not a vacation trip	26	25
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding and multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 211.4 million weekend trips.
434.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel-Related Services, Full Year, 1984

Travel-Related Services	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Car Rental		
Rented a car	4%	3%
Did not rent a car	95	96
Package Tour		
Was a package tour	5	4
Was not a package tour	95	96
Travel Agent		
Consulted agent	6	4
Used for reservations	5	3
Not used for reservations	1	1
Didn't consult agent	94	96

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 211.4 million weekend trips.
434.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Full Year, 1984

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	34%	16%
Two	40	38
Three	13	19
Four	8	15
Five or more	5	12
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	34%	16%
Two or more adults, without children	40	41
One adult with children	9	14
Two or more adults with children	17	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 211.4 million weekend trips,
434.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Full Year, 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	5%	4%
$10,000-$19,999	15	15
$20,000-$29,999	23	24
$30,000 or more	44	46
Not reported	13	11
Total	100%	100%

Age*	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years**	21%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	21
35-44 years	20
45-54 years	13
55-64 years	8
65 years or older	5
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

* This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
** Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 211.4 million weekend trips,
434.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Full Year, 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	8	8
George Washington	10	10
The South	20	20
Great Lakes Country	21	21
Mountain West	5	5
Frontier West	14	15
Far West	14	13
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 211.4 million weekend trips,
434.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Full Year, 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Eastern Gateway	9	9
George Washington Country	8	8
The South	20	19
Great Lakes Country	24	27
Mountain West	5	4
Frontier West	16	16
Far West	13	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 211.4 million weekend trips.
434.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7I: Percent of Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Full Year, 1984

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large MSA	28%	26%
Small MSA	32	30
Not an MSA	37	41
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	46%	46%
Small MSA	36	35
Not an MSA	18	18
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 211.4 million weekend trips,
434.9 million weekend person-trips.

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip what is the name of the destination or farthest place you reached on that trip?

Destination Region. See "Travel Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Domestic Travel. In this report, this term refers to all travel within the contiguous United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

Eastern Gateway. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey and New York.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the respondent's family.

Far West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alaska and Hawaii (as destinations), California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Frontier West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) of one million population or more (Large MSA), (2) In a MSA of less than one million population (Small MSA), and (3) Not in an MSA.

(Geographic Residence/Destination. - Continued)

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as MSA's by the Bureau of the Census. The classification of an MSA by population size is based on 1980 population estimates derived from the Bureau of Census.

George Washington Country. The geographic areas of the U.S. comprising the states of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes Country. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Lodging. Information was gathered on seven lodging categories: (1) homes of friends and relatives, (2) hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts, (3) rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (4) owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (5) campers, trailers, recreational vehicles, and tents, (6) enrounte, for example, nights spent in a common carrier, and (7) other. The "other" category published in the report includes "enroute" and "other."

MSA. See "Metropolitan Statistical Area."

Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Metropolitan Statisical Area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each MSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except New England where towns and cities rather than counties are the basic geographic units.

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The survey gathers data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in trailer), (4) airplane, (5) bus, (6) train, (7) ship or boat, and (8) other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into auto/truck/RV, airplane, bus, train, and other.

Mountain West. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the

states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Travel Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Person-Nights. This term indicates the number of nights spent by persons on trips. For example, if two persons took a trip that involved being away from home five nights, the travel would be counted as 10 person-nights. A trip to a place at least 100 miles away from home and return the same day is counted as a "one-day trip" and may be referred to as zero, or "no person-night trip."

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends or relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)." "Visit friends and relatives" trips plus "other pleasure" trips equal "pleasure" trips.

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) business, (4) outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), (5) entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding), and (7) other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and realtives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, and travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" and "visit friends and relatives" has been combined into a "pleasure" category.

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

South. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmentically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorom. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized depending upon the age and number of family members on that trip.

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, and the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, with two exceptions. In this report, Alaska and Hawaii are place with "outside the U.S." destinations and do not appear in any origin region since interviews are only conducted in the contiguous U.S. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in this glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operation crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work, and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondents error in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distance is reported in terms of round-trip miles in this report. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way, straight-line miles from origin to destination. These are calculated for domestic trips only. See "Straight-line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends/Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was to "visit friends and/or relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip was classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking the respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

APPENDIX C
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of 1,500 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, uses its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into eighteen strata consisting respectively of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) and non-MSA areas in each of the nine U. S. Bureau of Census regions (see Appendix B: Glossary of Terms). The nine MSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each census region, the MSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to the smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a census region not included in one of the MSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state, the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each travel region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil division (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.)

A total of 350 sampling units are chosen overall. This actually consists of seven separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these seven matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 350 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the minor civil division. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the minor civil division it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers are selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and nonlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within samples are over-sampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportionaly to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within the household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

A national probability sample of at least 1,500 U.S. adults (age 18+) is contacted by telephone each month. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. Demographic information is also collected from all 1,500 respondents.

In addition, all travelers are asked to answer questions concerning vacation travel intentions. These questions are also asked of a random sample of the non-travelers sufficient to bring the total number of respondents answering the questions up to a minimum of 1,000.

APPENDIX D

NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

TIME INTERVIEW BEGUN _____ FORM A

LOCATION NUMBER_____PHONE #_____ _____

Hello, my name is _____ and I am calling for the United States Travel Data Center. We are conducting a study to learn how often people in the United States take trips.

I'd like to begin by asking how many adults, age 18 and over, live in this household? _____ADULTS

FOR EACH ADULT, ASK:

What is the sex of the oldest adult? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE

What is the sex of the next oldest adult? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE

CONTINUE FOR EACH ADULT IN HOUSEHOLD. 1 MALE 2 FEMALE

1 MALE 2 FEMALE

IF MORE THAN FOUR ADULTS OVER AGE 18 LIVE IN HOUSEHOLD, DISCONTINUE INTERVIEW. DO NOT COUNT TOWARD QUOTA.

2. How many children under age 18 live in this household? _____

3. Did you take any trips away from home of 75 miles or more, ONE WAY, since January 1, 1984? 1 YES
Do not include trips taken in regular commuting to and from work or school, or trips taken as flight attendent or vehicle operator. 2 NO - (GO TO P4)

4. Did you take any trips away from home of 75 miles or more, ONE WAY, between December 1 and December 31, 1984? Include trips than may have started in October but ended after December 1. 1 YES 2 NO - (GO TO P4)

IF "YES", ASK:

5. How many trips of 75 miles or more, ONE WAY, have you taken away from home since December 1, 1984? _____

6. What is your zip code number? ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

INTERVIEWER: CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE TO OBTAIN TRIP DESCRIPTION. FILL OUT PAGES 2 AND 3 FOR EVERY TRIP TAKEN (Q.4) ABOVE.

TRIP #_____ ( ) IDENTICAL TO TRIP # 1

7. Thinking of your FIRST TRIP in December, how many other members of your household, if any, went on this trip?

____ HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
IF NONE, GO TO Q7. BELOW

IF ANY OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WENT ALONG, ASK:

7a. Please give me the age and sex of each household member who went with you on that trip:

PERSON #1	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE
PERSON #2	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE
PERSON #3	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE
PERSON #4	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE
PERSON #5	_____ YEARS	1	MALE	2	FEMALE

8. Thinking of the entire trip, what was the total number of NIGHTS that you spent away from home?

_____ NIGHTS
IF NONE, GO TO Q11. BELOW

IF ANY NIGHTS SPENT AWAY FROM HOME, ASK:

9. Please tell me the names of each state or country in which you stayed OVERNIGHT on that trip. LIST IN LEFT COLUMN BELOW.

Q9. NAME OF STATE/COUNTRY	Q.10 # OF NIGHTS	Q.11 LODGING
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

10. How many nights did you spent in (EACH STATE/COUNTRY. ASK FOR EACH. TOTAL SHOULD EQUAL NUMBER OF NIGHTS AWAY IN Q7.)

11. In what types of lodging did you stay when were in EACH STATE/COUNTRY. ENTER LODGING CODE FROM LIST BELOW.

LODGING CODES:

1 FRIEND'S, RELATIVES HOME
2 HOTEL, MOTEL, MOTOR COURT, TOURIST COURT
3 RENTED CABIN, CONDOMINIUM, OR VACATION HOME
4 OWNED CABIN, CONDOMINIUM, OR VACATION HOME
5 CAMPER, TRAILER, RECREATIONAL VEHICLE, TENT
6 ENROUTE--DID NOT STAY ANYPLACE OVERNIGHT
7 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____

12. Thinking of this first trip, what is the name of the destination or the FARTHEST PLACE you reached on that trip?

PLACE, CITY, TOWN NAME _____

STATE, COUNTRY _____

13. Was this a vacation trip? 1 YES 2 NO

14. Was this a weekend or long weekend trip? 1 YES 2 NO 3 DON'T KNOW

15. What was the main activity on this trip? (ACCEPT ONLY ONE ANSWER)

1 VISIT FRIENDS OR RELATIVES
2 CONVENTION, SEMINAR, MEETING
3 BUSINESS
4 OUTDOOR RECREATION (hunting,fishing,boating,camping)
5 ENTERTAINMENT (sightseeing,theater,sports)
6 PERSONAL, FAMILY (medical,funeral,wedding)
7 OTHER (specify) _____

IF 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, CIRCLED IN Q17. ASK:
15A. Did you attend a convention, seminar or trade show on this trip? 1 YES 2 NO

16. What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip? (INTERVIEWER: READ CATEGORIES BELOW TO RESPONDENT.)

AUTO OR TRUCK WITHOUT CAMPING EQUIPMENT	1
AUTO OR TRUCK WITH CAMPER TRAILER OR CAMPING EQUIPMENT	2
SELF-CONTAINED RECREATIONAL VEHICLE (LIVE-IN CAMPER)	3
AIRPLANE	4
BUS	5
TRAIN	6
SHIP, BOAT	7
OTHER, (SPECIFY) _____	8

17. Did you rent a car at any time on this trip? 1 YES 2 NO

18. For this trip did you purchase a package tour which included at least a place to stay and transportation by air or bus for which you paid one price? 1 YES 2 NO

19. Did you consult a travel agent while arranging this trip? 1 YES 2 NO

IF YES, ASK:

20. Did you use the services of a travel agent to make any hotel or transportation reservations for this trip? 1 YES 2 NO

VACATION TRAVEL INTENTIONS

Z1. How many vacation trips do you intend to take in the next six months?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 OR MORE Y DON'T KNOW

IF ANY:

Z2. Thinking only of the lonagest vacation trip you intend to take, in what month will that trip probably end?

1 JANUARY	4 APRIL	7 JULY	O OCTOBER
2 FEBRUARY	5 MAY	8 AUGUST	X NOVEMBER
3 MARCH	6 JUNE	9 SEPTEMBER	Y DECEMBER

Z3. How many nights do you intend to be away from home on this trip? _____NIGHTS

Z4. In what type of lodging do you intend to spend most of the nights on this trip? (CIRCLE - READ IF NEED TO)

1 FRIEND'S, RELATIVE HOME
2 HOTEL, MOTEL, MOTOR COURT, TOURIST COURT
3 RENTED CABIN, CONDOMINIUM, OR VACATION HOME
4 OWNED CABIN, CONDOMINIUM, OR VACATION HOME
5 CAMPER, TRAILER, RECREATIONAL VEHICLE, TENT
6 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____
7 DON'T KNOW

Z5. In what state or country will your final vacation destination be (the farthest point you will reach)?

_____

Z6. Will your destination be more than 500 miles, one way, away from home? 1 YES 2 NO 3 DON'T KNOW

IF YES:

Z7. Will your destination be more than 1000 miles, one way, away from home? 1 YES 2 NO

3 DON'T KNOW

Z8. What one mode of transportation will be used to cover most of the miles on this trip? (INTERVIEWER: READ CATEGORIES)

1 AUTO OR TRUCK WITHOUT CAMPING EQUIPMENT
2 AUTO OR TRUCK WITH CAMPING EQUIPMENT
3 SELF CONTAINED RECREATIONAL VEHICLE
4 AIRPLANE
5 BUS
6 TRAIN
7 SHIP, BOAT
8 OTHER

Z9. Have you made any arrangements yet, such as transportation or hotel reservations for this trip?
1 YES
2 NO
3 DON'T KNOW

Z10. How may other members of your household, if any, will go with you on this trip? (CIRCLE ANSWER BELOW)

0 1 2 3 4 5 or more Y DON'T KNOW

IF ONE OR MORE ASK:
Z11. How many of those members are under 18 years of age? _____

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

D1. What is your marital status?
1 MARRIED
2 SINGLE, NEVER MARRIED
3 SEPARATED
4 DIVORCED
5 WIDOWED

D2. Are you currently employed full or part-time?
1 YES
2 NO

IF YES ASK:
D3. What is you occupation? _____

IF NO ASK:
D4. Are you looking for work? 1 YES 2 NO

D5. Are you retired? 1 YES 2 NO

D6. What is the last grade that you completed in school?
1 LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL
2 HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETE
3 COLLEGE INCOMPLETE
4 COLLEGE COMPLETE
5 GRADUATE WORK

D7. Do you own or rent your home?

1 OWN
2 RENT

D8. How many full-time or part-time wage earners live in this household?

1 ONE
2 TWO
3 THREE OR MORE
4 NONE

D9. How old are you? _____

D10. Is you family income less than $10,000 per year, between $10,000 and $19,999, between $20,000 and $29,999, $30,000 and $39,999 or more than $40,000 a year?

1 LESS THAN $10,000
2 BETWEEN $10,000 AND $19,999
3 BETWEEN $20,000 AND $29,999
4 BETWEEN $30,000 AND $39,999
5 $40,000 OR MORE
6 REFUSED

D11. Which of the following credit cards does your household have?

1 VISA
2 MASTERCHARGE
3 AMERICAN EXPRESS
4 CARTE BLANCHE
5 DINERS CLUB
6 TELEPHONE CREDIT CARD
7 NONE OF THESE

D12. Sex of respondent: 1 MALE 2 FEMALE

THANK YOU FOR THIS INTERVIEW.
NAME OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____
TIME INTERVIEW ENDED _____ LENGTH OF INTERVIEW _____

APPENDIX E
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
FULL YEAR, 1984

Number of telephone numbers selected	87,000
Number of interviews completed	17,345
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	4,021
Total number of qualifying trips	5,834

APPENDIX F
SAMPLING ERROR, FULL YEAR, 1984

There are a variety of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for the key projections of this survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix C. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of seven matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of the samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each travel region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The table below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	4%	±1**
Eastern Gateway	7	±1*
George Washington Country	9	±1*
The South	23	±1
Great Lakes Country	17	±1
Mountain West	5	±1*
Frontier West	14	±1*
Far West	14	±1*
Outside U.S.	7	±1*

*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200-299 miles	21%	±1%
300-399 miles	15	±1
400-499 miles	11	±1*
500-599 miles	7	±1*
600-999 miles	14	±1*
1,000-1,999 miles	14	±1*
2,000 miles or more	10	±1*
Outside continental U.S.	8	±1*
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	6	±1*
One night	12	±1*
2-3 nights	37	±1
4-9 nights	31	±1
10 nights or more	13	±1*
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	6	±1*
$10,000-$19,999	15	±1
$20,000-$29,999	21	±1
$30,000 or more	43	±1
Refused	15	±1
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home of friends/relatives	42	±1
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	44	±1
Rented cabin/condo/vacation home	3	±1**
Owned cabin/condo/vacation home	3	±1**
Camper/RV/tent	4	±1**
No nights	6	±1*

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	4%	±1%**
Eastern Gateway	9	±1*
George Washington Country	9	±1*
The South	19	±1
Great Lakes Country	24	±1
Mountain West	5	±1*
Frontier West	16	±1
Far West	13	±1*
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends/relatives	34	±1
Other pleasure	32	±1
Business/convention	22	±1
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/RV	72	±1
Air	22	±1
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	63	±1
Not a vacation	36	±1
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	40	±1
Not over weekend	59	±1